

LEGISLATURE IS ON THE LAST DAY OF REGULAR SESSION

Many Important Measures Still Remain Unconsidered on Dockets.

Hawaii's second legislature will enter upon its last day of the regular session today. The Senate is fairly well along with its work but the House has a deal of work to do, and important work at that. The most necessary measure is that which provides for the appropriations under the loan bill, the act having passed the Senate and second reading in the House last night. Its fate is in doubt as is that of the County amendments measure.

In addition to these there are some 25 Senate bills which are before the House on third reading. Among these are the Kona-Kau railroad franchise, census law amendments, on attachments and garnishments; exemption of personal property from attachments, on writs of habeas corpus, trial by referees, corporation and partnership laws, vaccination, Hilo High School and Fire Department, Kerosene Oil Inspection, Bonds for Public Officers, Protection from Explosives, Gambling, Foreign Corporations and to reorganize the Judiciary.

The closing scenes of the House session displayed no unanimity whatever. The Long bill had in it the Pauoa purchase section and this brought about a fight which was not without bitterness and when the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, with a majority of the Oahu members voting against it the last chance of harmony vanished. It was reasonably certain before that an extension might be granted but it seems just as sure now that a request for extra time would not receive the unanimous vote of either House. The session today promises to be interesting at least.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House began its day's work with the veto by the Governor of the Public Administrators act. The Governor had many objections to the measure not the least of which was the constitution of the clerk of the court as the administrator as against the usual relatives. By a unanimous vote, of 29 to 0, the motion of Pa'e to sustain the veto, was carried.

The bill of the Gamewell Company for the fire alarm box in the Executive Building was introduced in the Public Works department, it having gone first to the Attorney-General.

Secretary Carter addressed the Speaker as clerk and his message was returned.

FOR FEDERAL AID.

The Senate sent down the joint resolution on harbors and lighthouses, it was certified and the House took it up and passed it.

The Senate transmitted the Salaries bill for the eighteen months period, which was read by title and passed the first time.

The Military Committee reported on the resolution from the Senate affecting band discipline, the recommendation being that the bandmaster should have discretion as to stopping pay and making the time of inter-island steamer concerts an hour, and the amended resolution passed.

The veto by the Governor of the omnibus municipal bill was read and on motion its consideration was put over until this morning, after which the House took a recess for luncheon.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Senate Bill 156, referring to corporations and partnerships between them, was passed third reading by 17 to 12.

The Senate bill, No. 182, incorporating the suggestions of Gov. Dole with reference to the County act, came up on second reading and on motion of Mr. Vida went to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 135, providing for the reorganization of the military, was fought by Pa'e, who objected to gubernatorial appointments and he succeeded in killing the bill by 13 ayes and 15 noes. Pa'e moved to reconsider and then to indefinitely postpone, but he made the latter motion too quick and the Republicans caught him and prevented reconsideration just at that time.

Bill 37, the Kaohi measure for the reorganization of the Board of Health, was passed by 23 to 5.

The measure providing for the payment of principal and interest of the Fire Claims bonds, was passed, 17 to 9, the objectors being Home Rulers who have talked so much about the payment of the Fire Claims bonds.

TO KILL NEW COUNTY BILL.

Vida moved to reconsider the vote by which the County Act amendingary bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Kumala seconding. It was shown that Chairman Andrade was then at work on the measure and the Speaker (Knudsen) asked why there should be any rush over the matter and Kumala responded: "We want to kill the bill right now. Here it gives certain rights and powers to Supt. Cooper. I don't believe in giving any one any power in the county who is not elected by the people." Later he argued to put the matter off until the bill was returned to the House.

The Pure Food bill was taken up and passed without a dissenting vote.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

The measure relating to adoption of children, providing that children so adopted should inherit from the par-

REIGN OF LEO EXCEEDS IN LENGTH THAT OF ST. PETER



POPE LEO XIII.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, April 27.—Despite the Papal prophecy that no Pope should live to see the years of Peter as head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Leo XIII will tomorrow exceed by a few days the long reign of twenty-five years of the first famous St. Peter. It is declared now that the health of the Pope is good and that his chances for longer life are bright.

St. Peter reigned for 25 years, and there used to be a tradition told to each new pope, no matter how young he was when he began, "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter." It was contained in these Latin verses:

Sint licet assumpti juvenes ad Pontificatum.

Petri annos potuit nemo videre tamen.

But Leo's predecessor, Pius IX, broke through this tradition by occupying the Vatican for 32 years, the longest of all the reigns. Gregory XI, 1276, died within a few hours of his election; Stephanus II was pope for three days only; Urban VII for 2; Boniface VI for 15; Celestine V for 17; Sixtus IV for 18; Pius III for 1; Marcellus II for 20; Valentinus for 3; and Leo XI for 25. Since the time of St. Peter only nine popes have reigned more than 20 years.

The Pope is now ninety-three years of age. He has seen 137 cardinals die since the beginning of his reign and has created one hundred and forty-eight members of the Senate of his church.

postpone and made his maiden speech saying there had been passed a number of liquor bills and he thought there should be no more put through. The bill was passed by twenty ayes to seven noes.

Senate Bill 149, the insurance bill, was then passed second reading.

LOAN APPROPRIATION TALK.

Chairman Harris called attention to the fact that the bill making appropriations under the Loan act was still in the House and that if it is not taken up there will be no effectiveness to the Loan act. There was a long and scaterring discussion over Chairman Harris' motion that the bill be considered in committee of the whole.

The bill was then taken out of the hands of the committee. Kumala objected to consideration, crying: "I don't believe that the Governor should scare this House. There is no time to pass this bill. We should have an extension of the session and I will bring in a resolution tomorrow setting this forth."

Long said that he would not consent to consider such an important measure in such a short time. Speaker Beckley called attention to the necessity for the bill and it was then passed second reading.

STAMP TAX STANDS.

The bill to repeal the stamp tax fee on stock certificates was brought up, and there developed a strong opposition, the bill being beaten, the ayes being:

Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandal, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Kaili, Kalama, Kellinol, Knudsen, Long, Vida, Wright; Mr. Speaker—14.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the jury bill, an act relating to criminal practice and procedure; the dental surgery act; public loan act; the Kauai railroad franchise; the law commission act; an act to empower district magistrates to issue commissions; the act providing for the publication of Estee's reports; and "an act amending chapter 37 of the penal code."

The House bill to regulate fiduciary companies was received and passed first reading. House Bills 27, repealing

the vaccination laws, and 146, to provide for a bacteriologist, also passed first reading.

The House resolutions on leprosy land on Kewalo streets were made the order of the day for today, on motion of Senator Brown.

The Maui electric franchise bill; the bill repealing Board of Health regulations; the Gear franchise; and other bills, passed Saturday, were received from the House and passed first reading.

The Maui wireless resolutions were laid on the table.

NO MONEY FOR CUMMINS.

Senator Baldwin presented the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee recommending that the resolution to repay John A. Cummings the \$5,000 fine paid by him for treason be laid on the table. The committee says:

"The resolution as moved is somewhat severe on the proceedings of the Republic of Hawaii after the uprising of 1893 when the country was under martial law, and to support the resolution would be, in a way, a condonation of the acts of the government at that time."

"Your committee understand that the resolution was introduced on the ground that J. A. Cummings was the only one out of a large number sentenced by the court martial, who paid the fine imposed, and for that reason

would never consent to having Pauoa water crammed down his throat. A

(Continued on page 12)

COLD STORAGE BEEF NOT GOOD FOR SOLDIERS

General Miles Wants Live Cattle Shipped to the Philippines For the Army.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In his report upon the condition of the army in the Philippines, based upon his recent tour of observation, in those islands, General Miles recommends the shipment of live beef and mutton to Manila for the use of the army. The supply, hitherto and since the time of Dewey who inaugurated the practice when he was in practical control of the situation, there following his victory over the Spaniards, has been obtained in cold storage ships from Australia, and the meat has always been of the best possible quality. In all the campaigns in the Philippines the American troops have been fed in this way, the ships bringing the meat to the harbor of Manila and lying there, as a rule, until the supply brought had been consumed, when they would return to the colony ports for a fresh supply. It was this cold storage meat that saved the army, practically, during the Spanish war, Dewey permitting the troops to be supplied from the navy stores. Miles would change all this, his contention being that the constant feeding of men upon cold storage meat is not healthful.

Omaha's Welcome to Roosevelt.

OMAHA, Nebraska, April 27.—Fifty thousand people greeted President Roosevelt's special train upon its arrival here today, and never in the history of the city has its enthusiasm been so stirred. There was a great procession through the streets tonight, with the glare of torches and the music of many bands, and a banquet at which ten thousand covers were laid was addressed by the President upon the issues of the day.

Typhoid Epidemic Abating.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 27.—There were five new cases of typhoid reported at the University today, but the epidemic is abating.

A RECORD OF THE WORK LEGISLATORS HAVE DONE

Whatever may be the final judgment of the second legislature of Hawaii, that it did a vast amount of work will have to be conceded.

Close to 400 bills were introduced in both bodies, as many resolutions and the committees of the House and Senate brought in over 600 reports theron. There have been above 60 bills passed finally, that number having reached the Governor yesterday, of which 49 had been signed.

As to the work on the floor, 120 notices of intention, coupled with committed measures, resulted in the introduction of 199 bills. In connection with these bills 278 resolutions, 10 joint resolutions and 12 concurrent resolutions, upon which the standing committees of the House presented 414 regular reports and 19 special committees rendered opinions. In connection with the measures there were ninety petitions.

The bills cover a long and wide range of subjects, the major portion of them being devoted to repeal of obsolete measures, to reform in legal procedure, the most being measures introduced at the instance of the Bar Association. Sixty-three of these measures were introduced, most of them being put through.

The House bill to regulate fiduciary companies was received and passed first reading. House Bills 27, repealing

the vaccination laws, and 146, to provide for a bacteriologist, also passed first reading.

Franchises were not overlooked and corporations received a lot of attention.

The provision for electric companies for lighting and railroad purposes was the

motif of six measures, two bore upon telephones, three upon railroads, two upon gas, one as to water and two affected insurance corporations. Banks and trust companies received attention while the Wireless Telegraph Company was given a bounty.

The County and City organizations called out four bills, amendingary legislation another one.

Consideration of labor matters, such as the hours of work, the employment of citizens and restriction of prison labor were the subject of six measures. Diversified industries, agricultural products, were cared for in five measures providing for exemptions of taxes and other encouragement. The general land laws were not overlooked either, for there were two measures affecting them, though neither got through.

Licenses, all kinds of such matters were taken under care of six different bills, while of general merchandise license measures two were brought before the House. Gambling laws of various kinds were proposed there being three such measures, one having for its purpose the taking of gambling under protection of a board.

Election laws and qualifications of of-

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MAY 11 1903
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

MUNICIPAL BILL SAID TO BE IN LINE FOR A VETO

**Contains Many Points of Which
the Governor Cannot
Approve.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Governor Dole took the omnibus municipal bill home with him yesterday and gave it careful consideration, going over in detail the many points of inconsistency, and the objections which were raised to it by the members of the council. It was announced last evening that he had decided to veto the measure, owing entirely to what he considers the unconstitutional features.

It was stated as well that the Governor was considering seriously the extension of the session, for five days, so that the bill may be made legal in all its provisions. This will mean the recasting of the bill, so as to take out of it many of the purely technical amendments put in by the Senate, as well as the alterations which affect some of the most important points of the measure.

Speaker Beckley said that he had heard rumors to this effect, and was inclined to believe that the results would be along these lines. He said further that he was informed that there would be a rest of two weeks before the convening of the special session for the appropriation bills.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House got into a wrangle immediately over the Senate Joint resolution limiting the band concerts at steamers. The House put the limit at one hour, talked fifteen minutes about the provisions as to illness and then sent the resolution to the Military Committee.

The Finance Committee presented a divided report on the bill to facilitate the collection of poll and other taxes by garnishment, the majority favoring it and receiving the sanction of the House.

AGAINST TAX EXEMPTION.

Reports against exempting the Pacific Heights road from taxation, against setting aside one-fourth of the receipts from land sales for homestead purchases, against claims of Kawailohi and Kaiahuia for \$80, and favoring the bill for bonding officials, were adopted.

RECOMMENDING THE BANKING BILL.

In recommending the indefinite postponement of the banking law amendments, the committee says:

"Your committee believes that the passage of this Act is not sought or requested by a majority of the banking institutions of this city or of the Territory. It gives to banking institutions a great deal more latitude than is allowed them under the present laws, and if this bill were passed, it would be impossible to detect the difference between a banking institution and the trust and brokerage business. It has always been a matter of pride in this Territory that our banking institutions have been looked upon as solid, financial institutions, and at no time has their stability been called into question. We would call the attention of this Honorable House to Section 2 of this Act, which as amended confers powers and rights to banking institutions, which your committee believes they should not possess. Acting as trustees and brokers as well as a banking institution, would, in the judgment of your committee, combine a class of business that should be kept as they are at the present time, separate and distinct."

Your committee, in conclusion, feels that the banking laws as they stand at the present time best safeguard the interests of the public and are satisfactory."

The Police Committee recommended the passage of the Senate bill to regulate liquid explosives, in which the House concurred. The Public Expenditures Committee favored the repayment of \$300 overcharge of pilotage to the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company and also favored the increasing of road laborers' pay from \$2 to \$3, the House adopting both reports.

LOAN BILL.

Senate Bill No. 29, the Loan bill, came up on the regular order of the day. The only objection made was to the price of sale, which is placed in the bill at a minimum of 98. Kellino advocated sale at par and Chillingworth defended the clause with the remark that if there is no bond sale he can see our finish as such is necessary to carry on the public works. The bill passed unanimously.

The Senate bill providing for the publication of the United States District Court decisions, and appropriating \$1700 for the expense, was passed without dissent.

SECOND READING WORK.

House Bill No. 189 came up on second reading and was passed, the bill being with reference to acknowledgment of instruments. No. 154, relating to the survival of suits, passed and Senate Bill No. 141 referring to the building laws, went through the same stage.

House Bill No. 153 relating to court procedure passed finally without dissenting voice. No. 172 permitting police officers to enter any house where gambling is in progress without warrant, was amended so as to make it effective immediately and the bill was then killed, the ayes being 11 and the noes 15.

THE PLANTER'S MONTHLY UNDER EDITOR R. D. MEAD

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Planter's Monthly has been issued for seventeen years under the editorship of H. M. Whitney. The April number issued yesterday, with Royal D. Mead as editor, does not suffer by comparison with its predecessors.

EDITORIALS.

Graceful editorial mention is made of the veteran retiring editor, H. M. Whitney, the father of modern journalism in Hawaii, who retires after fifty-four years of active connection with the press of Honolulu.

The crop of sugar for 1901 is estimated at 300,000 tons. This is a conservative estimate. Well posted sugar men in Honolulu believe that the yield for the year will be over 400,000 tons, as against 289,544 tons in 1900; 360,028 in 1901 and 355,611 in 1902.

The price of sugar and the radical difference in the price at London and New York are discussed. The Sugar Trust has been paying Hawaiian planters 8-8 of a cent, or \$7.50 a ton less than the same sugars would have cost them if imported from Europe. The editor is charitable in his views of why this is so, and optimistic as to the future.

SUGAR CHEMIST'S ASSOCIATION.

The reasons for the formation of the Sugar Chemist's Association, the objects sought and those already accomplished by the association are set forth, with a copy of its constitution and the names and addresses of its thirty-one members. The especial object of the organization is to secure uniformity of methods and statement of results, so that results upon different plantations can be compared.

ECKART ON LEAF FERTILIZERS.

Mr. C. F. Eckart, Superintendent of the Planters' Experiment Station, shows the results of a careful series of experiments conducted at the station. They show that in the process of drying, the green leaves lost 90 per cent of their potash; 45 per cent of their Phosphoric Acid and 40 per cent of their nitrogen.

PERKINS AND LANTANA.

R. C. L. Perkins contributes an article further detailing the remarkable work now being carried on by himself and Prof. Koebel in the extermination of lantana by means of parasites. The

passed up to the Senate. The bill was passed, eighteen to seven.

The clerk was asked as to the cost of printing the journal but he had not secured the information.

The bill governing executions was passed, nineteen to six.

The anti-vaccination law, repealing present statutes, went through by the merest scratch, sixteen ayes to nine noes. Kellino changing his vote to noes.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills to extend School street; to extend Pauahi street; to create a public park at Hilo; and setting aside land in Puna, Hawaii, for recreation grounds were received from the House and passed first reading.

A petition from Hilo citizens asking a subsidy for the wireless, and similar petitions from Lahaina and Maui were read and laid on the table. The last two were telegrams.

President Crabb remarked that the session ended on April 28th, and that all bills in the hands of committees must be returned before that time, so that a record may be made.

Senator Achi moved that the Public Lands Committee be ordered to report the Standard Telephone franchise immediately.

President Crabb called the attention of Senator Baldwin to the fact that no report had been made on the John A. Cummins' resolution.

STANDARD FRANCHISE.

Senator McCandless made a verbal report on the Standard Telephone Co. franchise saying that the House had killed the bill and there was no use for the Senate to act upon it. He moved that the bill be tabled.

Senator Paris said he had a majority report, favoring the bill, and saying it should be passed. Senator Brown objected to the Paris report, and said he had not suspended the rules. McCandless objected that Paris did not have a majority as Kaohi had not been consulted. Finally, Senator Baldwin moved to give the committee time until afternoon to report. Carried.

No report was made, however.

CHINESE FUND DISCUSSION.

Senator Isenberg moved to reconsider the House Chinese fund bill which was rejected on Wednesday. Senator Brown objected that the bill could not be reconsidered as twenty-four hours had elapsed. Suspension of the rules was carried and then Isenberg moved that the bill be put on the order of the day.

Senator Brown said the bill making it a government realization was "down-right right-robbbery" and that the legislature had no right to "swipe" it from the Chinese for the government.

Senator Isenberg replied that the bill provided that the money be paid out to the Chinese immediately and that some law should be passed so that they would not have to wait for two years. He was against the banks making money on the fund, when the government might just as well have it in the treasury. If the money was not all paid out to Chinese, the balance could go to the United States.

McCandless, Dickey and Baldwin favored the bill. Brown objected to the term "government realization" and said he would propose an amendment making it a "trust fund." The bill was then taken from the table and placed on the order of the day.

COUNTY BILL AMENDMENTS.

Senator Isenberg moved to take up the bill to create a laboratory for the investigation of leprosy at Kalalii, and the examination of lepers caused some discussion. Knudsen thought the measure unnecessary, as a law had just been passed permitting the practice upon lepers by any person, and Harris succeeded in having the appropriation cut from \$12,000 to \$6,000. The bill was admitted by many to be bad, but was

detail of the methods followed and the results accomplished are intensely interesting. The results have been most satisfactory.

SUGAR IN JAVA.

The most important article of the month is an exhaustive summary of eighteen pages, concerning the sugar industry of Java by Mr. C. Hedemann, Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works. It is so full of meat and interest that an adequate conception thereof can not be given in a condensation. It should be read closely by every one interested in sugar, for Java is more nearly like Hawaii physically than any other large producer of sugar, and is also more advanced in its manufacturing methods than any other cane sugar producing country.

Tables are given showing the weight of cane per acre, weight of sugar per acre, cost of sugar per ton, in detail and many other vital facts.

It is altogether one of the articles that educate.

THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

The all important Brussels Convention, which abolishes European bounties on beet sugar, and which will therefore let cane sugar have a chance to compete on its merits, is discussed and the results on the different sugar raising countries is forecast. Russia, the sole recalcitrant, will probably be forced to join the other countries. Decrease in production, increase in consumption and the survival of the fittest is predicted as the final outcome.

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JAP. ENGINEERS PREPARE TO RUIN RUSSIAN ROADS

Russia Continues Warlike Preparations But Three Powers May Make a Vigorous Protest.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

VICTORIA, April 24.—It is reported from the Orient, per Empress steamer just arriving, that disguised Japanese engineers have buried quantities of explosives under Russian railways in Manchuria.

Russia continues her warlike preparations.

LONDON, April 24.—Great Britain, the United States and Japan are contemplating a joint protest against Russia's action in Manchuria.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 24.—Miss Anna Kellogg, daughter of Dr. Kellogg, a former president of the University of California, committed suicide here today by taking carbolic acid. The young woman is said to have been insane at the time of ending her life.

Dr. Kellogg was President of the University of California from 1890 to 1899. He is a well known educator and has travelled extensively. His daughter was an old maid and was well known in Berkeley, her home being in Bushnell Place.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 24.—Hulse, the desperate character who spent the last few days with Outlaw "Jim" McKinney before the latter's death and whom threats have been made here to lynch, has made two desperate attempts at suicide. The second was made today but officers of the jail saved him before his work was complete.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—General Funston's request for a reopening of the investigation of the charges of cruelty made against him in the Philippines has been refused. The Government is satisfied as to his innocence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The House has passed a vote of want of confidence in the speaker, formally accusing him of attempting to white-wash the bribery franchises.

PALO ALTO, April 24.—Nineteen new cases of typhoid fever developed today making a total of 132, of which the University has thirty-five.

OMAHA, April 24.—The Union Pacific railroad has been awarded the contract for the naval passenger traffic.

LONDON, April 24.—President Loubet of France will visit England in July, returning the visit of the King.

BUTTE, April 24.—Three hundred Chinese laundrymen have gone on a strike for higher wages.

BERLIN, April 24.—The German merchants have agreed to boycott the St. Louis Exposition.

LONDON, April 24.—Turkey is concentrating 240,000 troops in Macedonia.

BERLIN, Germany, April 2

LEGISLATORS SEE CHANCE FOR NEW WORKING PERIOD

Veto of Jury Bill Gives Hope That Governor Will Extend Session for at Least Six Days.

(From Sunday's Daily)
IN THE HOUSE.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon, the members being convinced that an extension of the session is assured. This impression is conveyed in the veto message of the Governor on the jury law, in which he suggests that certain changes be made. With the Hawaiian Electric, the Wireless bounty and the necessary appropriation bill passed in the Senate and a trio of leprosy measures passed the House, the close of the last full week of the session came with good prospects for action if time is granted.

FOUR BILLS SIGNED.

The Secretary of the Territory announced to the House the signing by the Governor of the following bills: To appropriate money for a wharf at Kalaupapa; to encourage diversified industries; for two paydays a month, and for an eight hour day.

The Senate sent down the joint resolution requesting national appropriations for the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo, which was adopted by the House, and the following bills, which passed first reading: Relating to taxation, judicial and educational districts; for suit in forma pauperis and the pharmacy bill, and the six months salary bill.

MAUI'S ELECTRIC LINES.

The Committee on Manufactures reported favorably the Wailuku electric bill, to cover the Island of Maui for thirty years, giving rights for light, power, electric railroads, and other such privileges, and it was at once passed as amended finally.

The Senate bill providing for a general railway bill was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and passed second reading.

FOR LEPROSY HOSPITAL.

The Special Leprosy Committee, by Paeele, reported at length, the report favoring the resolution calling for the bringing to Kalihi of disputed lepers by a House Committee and making several minor recommendations. The report was accompanied by a number of exhibits. Pulaa wanted the report printed, but it was moved to adopt the report first. Beckley called attention to the fact that adoption would mean appropriating \$67,000, and the report was simply received and filed.

Paele then presented a joint resolution ordering the President of the Board of Health to erect a leprosy hospital and engage Dr. Alvarez as superintendent. The Whereases say many nice things of Alvarez, and make provision for the hospital at Kaneohe.

Paele moved to adopt the resolution, and Harris to defer consideration for ten days. Paele argued for the resolution and Chillingworth opposed it, saying that it was autocratic to declare that a certain person should be in charge for a fixed period. Vida explained that it was necessary to give a specialist a decided period if he was to hope for success with his treatment. Pall urged the passage of the resolution, and the House so voted by 21 ayes to 7 noes.

Again Pulaa came to the front with a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to visit the leper settlement and make examinations of persons who have not had microscopic examinations, and if found to be clean to release them. The resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

LIGHT VETO SUSTAINED.

The afternoon session opened with the veto of the House bill affecting lights on bicycles and other vehicles, the objection being that the reference in the bill is to chapter 28 of the session laws, and the proper reference should have been to section 28. The veto was sustained.

The Senate sent back the Hawaiian Electric franchise bill without amendment, it having passed third reading.

The Senate's concurrent resolution on the coffee industry, petitioning Congress for a duty or bounty, was passed without dissent.

The Special Committee on Kalihi Camp recommended that the site of the buildings be secured, either by purchase or by condemnation, as the Bishop estate does not now wish to sell, appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose. The report was tabled for consideration with the House bill on the subject.

The Special Committee on the Cummins indemnity bill reported that in its opinion it was unfair in the government to collect from Cummins and let others go free. Greenwell refused to concur. The report was laid aside on account of the passage of the general indemnity bill.

TAKES KEWALO STREET.

Harris introduced a joint resolution directing the government to accept from Charles S. Denby a deed to Queen street from South, Kawaiahae, Hustace, Cooke, Ward, Cummins, and Lanaiwai streets, and the House passed it.

House Bill No. 187, to regulate fiduciary companies, passed by 19 ayes and 9 noes.

The bill dividing the Islands into districts for the various magistrates was called up, but being in conflict with the county act, was indefinitely postponed.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL.

The bill permitting baseball to be

HOW THE LANTANA IS TO BE EXTERMINATED

They have a bug house out at the Government Nursery on King street, a bug house that is meant for the accommodation of very select bugs, indeed. That is to say, they have what the laity call a bug house, and they keep insects in it that the lay mind naturally thinks of as bugs. All things that crawl, and have an uncomfortable habit of clinging to the most human skin are bugs, to the general.

Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, who has charge of the bug house and the insects that are lodged there, does not call them bugs. He has a set of general scientific names for them, but nothing specific, because the bugs have not yet been named specifically, even by scientists. But they are the bugs, many and various, that feed upon the lantana, and so long as they do not change their diet with their changed habitat, that is enough to make them most welcome to the planters and stockmen and small farmers of this pest ridden land.

"Why," said Mr. Perkins yesterday, "I don't know the specific names of them. Nobody does. In fact, they haven't any specific names. No scientist has written the entomology of Mexico. These are all Mexican bugs. We know the classes they belong to, but can tell no more about them than that. We classify them by numbers—at least Mr. Koebel did when he was collecting them in Mexico, so that he could keep track of them in his diary. He did not go beyond that; nor did the experts at Washington to whom he sent them for identification. But they are lantana destroyers. And that is the main thing."

"Now here is one insect that I have only three of in stock," and he pointed to three pretty and delicate looking moths, with wings like fine silk, clinging to the inner side of the netting that formed the wall of the bug house. "I do not know whether I am going to get a stock from these or not, but I hope so. This one feeds upon the leaves and the flowers of the lantana, and will make short work of them, too. Of course, if even one is a female we will get a start."

"And then, here is another," and he pointed out a little gray moth of which the bug house seemed full. "This one goes into the tender green shoots of the plant and deposits its eggs, and that is the end of the growth of that shoot. You can see it here. The leaves look as if they had been burned. Well, the egg of this moth is in there. We have a lot of this kind, you see. But we have not turned any of them loose yet. I have been busy killing the parasites that grow on the bugs. We want the lantana destroyers here, but we want them clean if the term be allowable. That is, we do not want to release any parasitic bug to prey upon the bug that preys upon the lantana. The lantana has had a long start, now, and we want to give the bugs every chance. It is virtually over, now. The victory is, in effect won. What is, we know that these bugs destroy the lantana. But the hardest part of the work has been that part of which the public knows little, and can appreciate little. That has been the battle against the parasites on the bugs themselves."

STILL OTHER DESTROYERS.

"There are other insects besides these. For instance, there is one that bores into the plant itself, and destroys it at the root. Here is one of these," and Mr. Perkins showed a great bulbous lantana root that seemed to be the horse of some insect that was throwing out at his door a large quantity of plant dust held together by a delicate web. "You cannot see him," went on Mr. Perkins, "but he is in there and hard at work. Of course no plant can live against the ravages of an insect that bores into its roots like that, attacking at the very heart. In fact, my idea is that with these various parasites we can go down and thin and weaken the lantana by having its leaves and its seeds and its flowers eaten off that it will become small and weak, instead of growing heavy and strong and thick as it does now. When this is done the sun's rays will dart down through the plants, the grass will start beneath it, and then the pasture lands will be restored to their uses. If the lantana bushes are small and weak, as they must be when they are defoliated and their seeds constantly blighted, the cattle will also go among them and break them down and thus we will surely get the better of the pest."

"As to the seed blighting, that is already worked out. There is a little black fly that does that. You come with me, and I will show you." He led the way out of the government nursery to where a bunch of lantana was growing right in the middle of Young street, and the Advertiser man followed him, and so did a couple of members of the Legislature who had come out to see the bug house, and Mr. Albert agent for Hawaii.

"Chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1893 is 'An Act to require bicycles and similar vehicles to carry lights,' which is probably the law which the Legislature intended to amend by the bill under consideration.

"The first paragraph of section 1 of the said bill is as follows:

"Section 1. Section 1, chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1893 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: then follows the proposed amendment, beginning with the word and figure 'Section 1,' which ostensibly amends both section 1 and 2 of the said chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1893.

"The bill as drafted would be impracticable and ineffective as a law."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Crabb asked Senator Baldwin what had become of the St. Louis Commission resolution, and was told that a report would be made.

WIRELESS SUBSIDY PASSED.

The wireless subsidy bill was then taken up and passed third reading.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS AT WAHIAWA

Van Dine Talks of Some New Bugs.

The Farmers' Institute of the Territory of Hawaii held its regular meeting at Wahiawa on Saturday, the attendance being large, and all those present most enthusiastic in the work. There were many agriculturists and many persons interested in agriculture present from this city, among those from Honolulu being:

Jared G. Smith, T. F. Sedgwick, F. E. Conter, D. L. Van Dine, of the Federal Experiment Station; Mrs. Jared G. Smith, Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Higgins, Dr. E. C. Shorey, Principal Dyke and F. G. Krouse of Kamameha School; Mr. J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company; L. A. Thurston, Mr. Duncan of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, C. J. Austin, superintendent Government Nursery; Henry Davis and Mr. Weedon.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The opening session, in the afternoon, was to have been held out of doors, but because of the rain was held at the residence of Mrs. Rhodes. The subject for the session, was the dairy industry, and the general discussion was opened by Mr. Krouse on the school dairy at Kamameha. There was a somewhat wide talk on the matter participated in more or less by all present, but the principal talkers were Jared G. Smith, Dr. Shorey, Mr. Krouse and Mr. Higgins. The speaker dealt with the value of a balanced ration, comparative value of different feeds, and the advantage to be gained by many articles of food whose qualities had never been fairly tested on the island herds.

A NEW CRUSADE.

The war upon the lantana by means of insects is a new thing, and a thing that has never been attempted before anywhere in the world. By the efforts largely of the Hawaiian Stock Breeders' Association, Koebel was sent to Mexico to observe the habits of possible lantana-destroying insects, and to collect and send some of these to Honolulu if possible while Mr. Perkins was kept at this end to receive and propagate the bugs, and superintend their application to the work here. Both gentlemen, trained scientists, found their work hard and wearing, but both did it well. Perhaps there are not two men in the world who could have done it so well. Certainly there are not two who could have done it better. Not only were the lantana destroyers to be propagated, but the scientists had to be most careful that no insect was introduced that might in turn become a pest upon other vegetation, and the parasites of the lantana destroyers themselves had to be watched for and killed.

This was, perhaps, the most wearing work of all. But it has been done, and successfully done. The bug house at the government nursery—it is but one of many similar ones to be built and devoted to the same good purpose—is used now as a breeding place for the lantana destroyers. As fast as these are propagated, and are known to be "clean" of parasites, they will be let loose to feed upon their natural food, and so, in time, they will spread over all the islands and the destruction of the lantana, already begun by the busy little black fly, will go on so swimmingly that the stock men will begin to see the faces of their pastures again, the cattle will fatten upon a thousand hills, and the small farmer will be certain that the land he clears with so much toil will not again be overrun with the pestiferous plant that covers it now. Of course there will be shipments of bugs to all the islands. With the habits of the insects known from close study this will be a comparatively easy matter. And the busy little black fly will spread on his own account once he gets within sight of land.

Then, with an efficient quarantine in the way of feeding was compared with the practice in various parts of the United States, showing the importance of the feed question in dairy farming on the islands.

The evening session was held in the Wahiawa school house, and the place was crowded to the doors. Chairman Jared G. Smith, of the appropriations committee, reported that an item for the purpose of carrying on the work of the society had been or would be inserted in the general appropriations bill when that measure came to be passed by the Legislature.

The committees on seasons for planting in Hawaii said that it had been

studying the data of its subject, but was not as yet ready to make a report. The report of the secretary and treasurer of the work done in 1902 was received and ordered printed. After clearing away this preliminary matter, Mr. D. L. Van Dine, of the government experiment station, read a most valuable paper on "Some Injurious Insects of Hawaii," in the course of which he said:

SOME INJURIOUS INSECTS OF HAWAII.

The importance of economic entomology to agriculture is obvious. Arguments and explanations are out of date. I have not seen the figures for some time but the annual loss in the United States through insect depredations amounts to several hundred million dollars. This does not sound an exaggeration when it is known that one plantation in these Islands estimated a loss of \$50,000 worth of cane in one year through a single insect, the cane-borer. The State of Massachusetts has appropriated all together \$770,000 for the extermination of the Gypsy-moth, four-fifths of which has been expended.

Connecticut appropriated last year \$6,000 for work against the San Jose scale insect. Despite these liberal appropriations, these pests are gradually invading new territory. In the case of the San Jose scale the work will not be successful until every fruit grower and every handler of fruit and fruit trees gives the effort their co-operation.

The important point now is that the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor will mark a long step forward in the development of the material resources of these islands.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Drugists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The police, water works, electric light appropriations and clerks in various departments were all cut out.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out \$2,000 for lighthouse keepers, and said that if the lights were out one night the United States would take charge quickly enough. Lost.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out salary of president of Board of Health. Lost. There was another fight on the government physicians but the item remained in.

The motion to increase the salary of bacteriologist from \$400 to \$4800 was lost.

The same sections referring to county government as are in the other appropriation bills were inserted. The bill passed third reading ten to two, Achi and McCandless voting "no."

Senator Woods introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to maintain light houses in the Territory and to repay the Territory for expenditures made since annexation. Passed.

After reading the Governor's message on the jury bill adjournment was taken until Monday.

The petitions favoring the subsidy were also read. Senator Baldwin said the wireless was a necessity and that improvements costing the amount of the subsidy would be made. He hoped that better operators would also be employed. Kalauokalani opposed the bill as a bad precedent, and said new companies might be established which lost money, and would want a subsidy.

Schools and roads were more necessary than rapid communication, he thought. Dickey opposed subsidies on general principles but favored the wireless as a great necessity.

The bill passed third reading, ten to three. C. Brown, Kalauokalani and Woods voting "no."

SALARY BILL.

The eighteen month salary bill was taken up on third reading with the intention to rush it through without change. There were numerous errors however and objections began to come from all sides. Senator Dickey said there were errors in the bill, and it had been rushed through without consideration.

The bill was then taken up and passed third reading.

The family of insects known as Coc-

DREDGING IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

A CHANNEL FROM PEARL HARBOR TO DEEP WATER.

The dredging of the channel at Pearl Harbor has been nearly completed. On Saturday night the announcement was made that the entire channel between the loch and the sea had been dredged to a width of 200 feet, and that all that remains to be done now is to clear away certain lumps in the bottom of the channel. There is not, so far as can be learned, a great amount of work remaining to be done, and the finishing up of what is left will be all that is required to complete the harbor. As the channel is now, in most places the required depth of thirty feet of water has been secured, but a number of spots still remain where the depth is only twenty feet, and it is these lumps that must be cleared away.

The completion of Pearl Harbor entrance will mark a long step forward in the commercial progress of Honolulu and the Territory. And it is a work that has been completed, practically, in three months. The task of dredging the channel was begun by the firm of Clark & Henry, of Stockton, California, about seven months ago. That firm failed in the performance of its contract, and three months ago the contract was taken over by Cotton Brothers, and now, with even ordinary good weather, the harbor will be open to vessels of not more than thirty feet draught probably within a month.

The Navy Department in Washington has only been waiting for the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor to begin the building of the great Naval station there. There is a big naval reservation on the shores of the East Loch, and the plans for the wharves there and for all the buildings that go to make a first class naval station have all been prepared by the engineers and accepted by the officers of the Department which it is expected will begin work at once upon the opening of the channel.

The importance of Honolulu as a stopping place on the way to America's empire in Asia, and its strategic importance, especially in view of the building of the Panama canal, make it certain that this city is to be a great future center of Naval activity, and the natural seat for that activity will be at Pearl Harbor.

But the opening of the new harbor will mean more than that. In fact, it is difficult to tell just what effect it will have, commercially speaking. There is the prospective opening of a vast stretch of landlocked water, deep and perfectly sheltered, and while the entrance to Pearl harbor has not the depth of the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu proper, yet ships almost as large as any that are apt to come here can enter there and discharge cargo—of course, after wharves shall have been built to accommodate them. All that is speculation for the future.

The important point now is that the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor has been practically completed, and this city and the Territory may look forward to a season of Naval activity from which all branches of business here cannot help but profit largely.

cidae, containing the scale insects, mealy bugs, and related forms, represents some of the most serious pests with which the horticulturist has to contend. With this class of insects the covering or scale, and not the insect itself, is the most conspicuous part of the creature. The lack of a hard covering in the case of the "pear blight" makes the work of combating it easier. The great number of various sprays and washes recommended for this class of pests is proof of the great difficulty met in fighting them. Many sprays are recommended as being effectual and then some "peculiar condition" we lay everything here in Hawaii to "peculiar conditions" or B. H. Wright, makes that particular remedy impracticable.

But whatever the remedy, the idea or principle remains the same. The idea is this, these insects are sucking insects and obtain their food by piercing the tissue of the plant and by means of tube-like mouth parts suck the sap or juice. A poison placed on the surface of the infested part of the plant will not kill the pest since they do not eat the plant and therefore would not take the poison into their systems. A poison strong enough to enter the tissue of the plant and render the sap deadly to the pest would kill the plant as well and little headway

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY : : : APRIL 28

CONSTRUCTION OF BISHOP WILL

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge De Bolt heard the petition yesterday of the Trustees of the Bishop Estate asking for a construction of the B. P. Bishop Will. The point raised is rather a novel one. The original will grants to the trustees "full power to lease or sell any portion of my real estate, and to re-invest the proceeds and the balance of my estate in real estate or in such other manner as to my said trustees may seem best."

A codicil to the will, dated a year later, adds to the above powers, as follows:

"I give unto the trustees named in my will the most ample power to sell and dispose of any lands or other portion of my estate, and to exchange lands; and otherwise dispose of the same; and to purchase land and to take leases of land whenever they think, it expedient, and generally to make such investment as they consider best." It is further provided that the trustees shall "manage" the estate instead of selling it "unless in their opinion a sale may be necessary for the establishment or maintenance of said (Kamehameha) schools, or for the best interest of my estate."

The trustees own several thousand acres east of the city and in common with nearly a hundred other owners of land at Palolo and Kaimuki are extremely desirous of getting the Rapid Transit Company to extend its system along the Waialae road to the crest of the hill known as Diamond Head, and have offered to build the track if the Rapid Transit Company will agree to operate it. The Bishop Estate Trustees, not having cash in hand to pay their share of the cost of building the road, agreed to contribute land assessed at \$10,000, the total cost of building the road being estimated at \$55,000. This offer was agreed to, but before the papers were executed, Mr. Holmes, attorney for the Trustees, advised them that in his opinion they did not have the authority under the will to either give land or pay money for the purpose of securing the construction of the street railway to their lands; that their powers were limited to sale and investment.

This view, if correct would prevent the trustees from any form of development of the estate, and would restrict them absolutely to selling or leasing their lands in their raw undeveloped state.

The trustees have been acting upon the broad view that they could open streets, fill swamp lands, build wharves and otherwise do acts which prudent conservative business men would do, to improve the value of the property under their control. In pursuance with this policy they have recently constructed a wharf and slip in Honolulu Harbor, costing \$40,000, filled in a large area of swamp land back of the Honolulu Iron Works, laid streets out through it and connected it up with the wharf by rails, so as to give easy access for freight purposes. The Honolulu Iron Works, the Union Feed Company and several other business institutions have been established on the lands of the estate in this vicinity.

In view of the far reaching scope of Mr. Holmes' opinion and the serious effect upon the future of the estate if his contention is correct, the trustees immediately applied to the court for a construction of the will upon this point, engaging L. A. Thurston to present the views in favor of the broader power. An early decision is hoped for from Judge De Bolt. Meanwhile work upon the Waialae extension of the street railway has been suspended pending the decision.

It is to be hoped that Kaniko has not permitted the habit of saying "no" to get such a hold on him that he will so respond when he gets back to his church and prayer meeting.

If the Chinese question comes to be one of chestnuts Russia proposes to show the presence of a few succulent ones in the Bear's grip.

The question might be asked if a yellow journalist, who declared that Knox was made Attorney-General by the Trusts, has displayed sufficient capacity to be elected to the presidency on a platform of opposition to such a man as Roosevelt.

Woe Gill will now have a chance to show his skill in making his temporary injunction against Vasquez permanent, and the fact that he is called provisional president will not stand in the way of his being actual dictator.

If forty-five men work sixty days without passing any appropriation bills except for pay and expenses how long will it take to pass the budget in extra session?

Missouri boulders have been detected by the fact that they tried to change \$1,000 bills. One of the results of a paper currency instead of gold.

President Roosevelt's exercise center of fifteen miles indicates the kind of resting a strenuous man does.

The Trusts will go to the Supreme Court of course but Knox has one fail to his credit in the bout.

The Governor's recollection of the Jeffries and Jumbo era in the local circuit court stands him in good stead when it comes to veterans.

What has become of the disbarment cases?

THE NEW NAVY LEAGUE.

As the American Navy grows interest in its growth and advancement is being aroused throughout the country. No section of the United States has greater reason to desire a powerful navy than has the Territory of Hawaii. Situated in the mid-Pacific, as these Islands are, it is to the navy that we must look for protection. The wonderful growth of the German navy in the last ten years and the intense interest aroused among the German people by the German Navy League has caused similar action to be taken by a number of spirited men in the United States.

On December 27, 1902, the United States Navy League was incorporated at Albany, New York, the incorporators being Messrs. Jacob W. Miller, Jarvis Edison, Washington Irving, Herbert L. Satterlee and Jennings S. Cox, and the directors include the gentlemen named, together with Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Tracy, Allen S. Agar, William Butler Duncan, Jr., Charles H. Loring, Henry Eckford Rhoades, G. B. Satterlee, Robert S. Scan, J. Frederick Tams, Aaron Vanderbilt, John Van de Poel and T. C. Wood. From this board of directors several committees have been chosen for the purpose of devising the methods and marking out the lines along which the work of the League is to be conducted.

Speaking of the incorporation of the United States Navy League and its objects, the Army and Navy Journal of February 7th said:

"The general purpose of this undertaking is to interest the people at large in the urgent work of building up our navy. It is proposed through the organization of the Navy League to array the strength of the nation in support of a broad-gauge policy of naval expansion. The gentlemen who have taken the initiative in this project are citizens of high standing and wide experience, whose single object is to arouse the people to a sympathetic understanding of the growing needs of the naval establishment."

"The scope of the League is as broad as the continent. Every reputable man, woman and child in the country is eligible to membership. There is no politics, no sectionalism, no selfish personal interest to serve in the undertaking. The one object is to help the United States Navy, and to that end it proposes to appeal to the patriotism of the American people and then have the people appeal in their own way to Congress for means of supplying the Navy's needs. It is hoped through agencies, yet to be devised, to eventually acquaint every household and every boy in the country with the work which the League wants to accomplish. The plan considers the establishment of branches of the League in every city and town where there is a desire to co-operate in the enterprise, and through these branches all available means will be employed to arouse and maintain an intelligent popular interest in the Navy."

"The national peace and honor must henceforth depend upon the Navy. The Navy depends upon Congress and Congress depends upon the people. The Navy League therefore proposed to educate the people in naval affairs and to enlist their support in behalf of a policy which shall insure more ships, more officers and men with better training for both and a great naval reserve composed of hardy, patriotic young men who can be instantly called to the nation's defense in time of need."

In order that people in every part of the country may become affiliated with the Navy League "Sections" which may select the name of any naval officer of the United States, deceased, or the name of an American battleship or the name of a naval battle in which an American ship was engaged, or the name of its locality as the name of the "Section" will be organized. Each "Section" will be allowed to elect one Councillor for every hundred members and these Councillors will hold the annual meetings and elect the directors of the League.

An effort is to be made to organize a "Section" in Honolulu within the next few days. Letters were received from officers of the League by the last mail asking that a "Section" be organized here owing to the great interest naturally taken in the Navy in this Territory. It is believed that the early organization of a "Section" here will do much to stimulate interest in the Navy in inland cities on the continent. The annual dues are only one dollar and for these dues the League sends to every member the publications of the League free. The League has arranged to publish an illustrated journal on the subjects of the sea power of the United States and of the various maritime powers.

It is well known that the Navy Leagues of England, Germany and France are exerting powerful influences in the upbuilding of the navies of those countries and it is desired to build up similar influences in support of the Navy in the United States. In this work Honolulu will be found in the front rank with a strong "Section" of the United States Navy League.

NEEDS OF OAHU.

In a fit of envy entirely unworthy and decidedly out of place, with its general habit of viewing matters fairly, the Hilo Tribune lashes itself into a fine frenzy calls names and exudes venom at every pore over a condition of things which does not exist, and ends up its diatribe with the usual filing at the government. It is really too bad that Honolulu should be the capital but even that cannot be changed for the accommodation of the green eyed natatorialists.

Honolulu, according to the county law as it was signed by the Governor, will receive from the Territory, on which to commence business, \$520,000 out of a total appropriation of \$725,000, or about 71 per cent of the total. This is not an exorbitant amount, when it is taken into consideration that of the taxes from which the amounts to be so paid out will be taken Oahu will pay into the coffers over 60 per cent, according to the present outlook. Yet Honolulu is the center of Island business activity and of any appropriations that are made every citizen of the Territory will receive a proportionate benefit. This is recognized in every other state and territory, where the capital is fostered and beautified by the Commonwealth.

There is objection made that appropriations are made for Honolulu harbor. It is apparent to every one that

the necessity is absolute for immediate action if Honolulu is to hold its trade. The day has passed when the present depth of the water will accommodate the ships which are taking their places in the Pacific trade. It would seem to be a simple matter of calculation as to the amounts which are absolutely necessary to make this port the home for the new class of vessels, the forerunners of which are to be seen in the Siberia and Korea, and the greatest development is heralded by the Micronesians.

Talk of leaving to Congress the provision of an entrance and the deepening of the bay is idle, for the work would be delayed until the opportunity to grasp the trade had passed. Would any one argue that the entire Territory would not benefit, and directly, by having all the possible commerce come to Honolulu? Who would thereby get the lion's share of inter-island travel. This is certain. Honolulu is working now for Hilo in the work being done toward tourist advertising, yet Hilo has not volunteered a particle of aid. It is not the time for the "anvil chorus," but for a song of progress in unison.

BOND ISSUES.

Experience with the Fire Claims bonds should be taken to heart, by the governmental financiers, and the now authorized issues of Territorial securities should be made under the most approved systems. It is imperative that the credit of the Territory be kept at the top notch and to do this there must be sent out only the very highest class type of bond, it must be given a standing in financial centers and its integrity must be unassailable.

The bond experts of today are a unit in favor of the very highest class type of engraved and printed bond. The chances of successful forgery must be reduced to the minimum and with Hawaii, isolated as it is, there would seem necessary some arrangement whereby in New York there would be a recognized authority to vouch for the genuineness of the security to any would-be investor.

Much success has attended a recent plan for accomplishing this end. The method in brief is the use of a very finely executed plate prepared by the best workmen, the letter press of course being changed to fit each issue, the company so preparing the bond certifying to the genuineness of each document and as well keeping for inspection a legal opinion on the law under which the bond is issued. These conditions meet the requirements of the ordinary buyer. The office of the operating agency is in New York, the financial center, and the bond with certificate from the concern is certain to be regarded more highly than if it was simply issued here and the only connection made in the East should be a simple arrangement for the payment of interest.

The remoteness of Hawaii may make the bonds authorized to be issued at five per cent and to be sold at not less than ninety-eight, an undesirable commodity. Even with a congressional pledge of Hawaiian revenue the Fire Claims bonds are not freely sought at ninety. The bond issues of the Territory are based on the public lands as a sinking fund; all revenues from the sale of the public domain go to redeem the securities, and the value of the bonds is therefore absolute, but New York is far away and consequently steps should be undertaken that will give the bonds a status second to none.

STEAMER FARES AGAIN.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The Record recently called attention to the fact that steamer fares between San Francisco and Honolulu had been raised and that the greatest obstacle now in the way of tourist travel is the high passage rate charged as compared with the rates on competing tourist routes.

The subject is brought to the front again by a display ad. by a Boston Steamship Company in a late number of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, concerning the tourist trip by steamer from Boston to and through the Caribbean sea, landing at Jamaica, the most beautiful of the West Indian Islands. The distance from Boston to Jamaica is 1800 miles, and the trip takes five days. The steamers are twin screw and finely fitted for passengers. They leave Wednesday and Friday.

THE ROUND TRIP TICKET, INCLUDING MEALS AND STATEROOMS, GOOD FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 1. COSTS ONLY \$60.

Compare this with the rates charged on the steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu. The rate is \$125 for the round trip, and on the Oceanic boats, all but the lower deck rooms cost an additional \$10 for each berth each way, or \$20 additional for the round trip.

Reduced to mileage figures, the comparison is as follows:

Boston to Jamaica and return, \$2,300 miles, cost per mile, 1.8-10 cents.

San Francisco to Honolulu and return, 4,160 miles, cost per mile, 3.2-10 cents.

San Francisco to Honolulu and return, 4,160 miles, in any except lower deck room cost per mile, 3.7-10 cents.

In other words, one can make the round trip from any part of the Eastern States to the heart of the West Indies, twice and it will cost him \$15 less than it will to make the San Francisco-Honolulu trip once, even if he takes the cheapest room on the Honolulu steamer. If he takes an upper deck room and frequently he will have to because the others are occupied he can make the two trips to Jamaica for \$35 less than the one trip to Honolulu.

In addition to this he will have to pay railroad and hotel expenses across the continent.

The situation is even worse than this. A round trip from Chicago to Boston, including sleeping car costs only about \$60.

A man can therefore make the round trip from Chicago to Jamaica taking in Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany and the Hudson River on the way, for \$10, or \$85 less than the cheapest first cabin fare on a Honolulu steamer. This spare money will enable him to take in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and still be in pocket.

Under these circumstances what chance has Hawaii to compete as a tropical tourist resort against the West India, which have very largely the same character of attractions?

An earnest effort should be made to induce the steamship companies to reduce passenger rates to Honolulu to a point where Hawaii can compete with rival resorts on an even basis. She is now too heavily handicapped to win.

"S. B. DOLE,
"Governor."

MUNICIPAL BILL VETOED

There Are Many Objections to the Measure.

Governor Dole yesterday vetoed the general municipal bill, which was drafted by the Republican Central Committee. It is likely that the veto will be sustained in the Senate, at least, as the Long bill was passed yesterday with the intention of remedying the defects pointed out by the Governor in the general municipal bill.

The Governor's first objection to the bill is the conflict between the jurisdiction of district and Territorial magistrates. He says on this point:

"It is not easy to forecast the confusion and conflict of authority that would be likely to arise from such legislation. With district magistrates as county and Territorial officers, still exercising their authority, and county police acting under the county law, the unseemly competition between the county and city officials that would inevitably arise for arresting and trying offenders against Territorial law and turning the fines and costs into the respective treasuries from which such officers are paid and for controlling the labor of prisoners, is something that is not pleasant to contemplate."

"Moreover, the provision of section 43 that such cases shall be tried by police justices "without the intervention of a jury" affects in certain classes of such cases the rights of parties to a trial by jury to the extent of depriving them of such rights except upon appeal."

A second objection is to the power given cities to take private property, both within and without the city, for public use, which the Governor thinks unwise, as the cities would not exercise the same discretion outside of their jurisdiction as within the city. As the right would be used more especially in the acquisition of cemeteries, the Governor says in conclusion:

"The extension of this power to property outside of city limits is, in my opinion, dangerous, mischievous, and unnecessary."

MUST BE TERRITORIAL DOCK.

"Section 46 requires that the Territorial authorities transfer the control of such wharves and docks as may be in their possession within the limits of any city to the authorities thereof."

"This is contrary to the provisions of section 89 of the Organic Act, which provides that wharves and landings constructed or controlled by the Republic of Hawaii "shall remain under the control of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, which shall remain under the authority of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, except to pay the interest upon existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the Legislature may authorize loans by the Territory or any subdivision thereof for the erection of public improvements, subject to the limitation of one per cent of the assessed value of taxable property in the Territory or subdivision thereof, for annual loans and the three per cent limitation for the aggregate indebtedness by such divisions, and further subject to the approval of the President."

"Section 46 gives the City Council power by a two-thirds vote to 'order the Mayor to borrow a sufficient sum to provide for the expense necessary to be incurred in making any repairs or restoration of improvements,' the necessity of which has arisen after the last annual appropriations."

TOO MUCH LOAN POWER.

"The provision of the Organic Act in relation to the borrowing powers of the territorial governments is contained in section 89 and is in part as follows: 'Nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, except to pay the interest upon existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the Legislature may authorize loans by the Territory or any subdivision thereof for the erection of public improvements, subject to the limitation of one per cent of the assessed value of taxable property in the Territory or subdivision thereof, for annual loans and the three per cent limitation for the aggregate indebtedness by such divisions, and further subject to the approval of the President.'

Owing to the many interruptions to the work of rearranging the collections in the Bishop Museum, caused by the opening of the museum to the public, the trustees have decided to close the establishment entirely for several months and thereby hasten the work of rearrangement.

In making the estimates of the heaviest rainfall on the islands yesterday the rainfall at Nahiku station, on Maui, was overlooked. The precipitation there was 418 inches, a long way the heaviest fall recorded anywhere on the islands. In fact, this compares with the fall of 600 inches recorded at Chirapunji station, in India.

"There seems to be no valid reason for construing this provision to mean that while the Territory is limited in its borrowing powers, the Legislature may authorize loans by a city without limit except as provided in the Organic Act."

"Section 74 gives a city the power to lease and grant for any term of years to any person or persons, company or corporation, 'the exclusive right to construct and maintain a system of water works to supply said city with water.'

"It is a serious matter to give a city the power to grant rights of this character without limit as to time, but when such rights are exclusive as well as unlimited as to time, the provision is most alarming."

"Under this power the Supervisors might deliver their city to be bound hand and foot by a water monopoly which could be secured in its privileges by law, for a thousand years or more, were it not for the provision of the

SCIENTIFIC WAR ON THE MOSQUITOES

Can Sweep Pest Out of the Islands.

The man who will destroy the mosquitoes of Honolulu will do more to make these islands a perfect place of residence than any man has ever done. And it can be done. Mr. D. L. Van Dine, entomologist at the United States Experiment station, has pointed out the way. A systematic effort in the direction and along the lines pointed out by Mr. Van Dine, will do the job.

"It is the common opinion here," said Mr. Van Dine in a paper on the subject recently prepared, "that the taro patches and rice fields are mainly responsible for the abundance of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes undoubtedly breed to some extent in these places and homes in the vicinity of such places are no doubt infested with mosquitoes from that source but a study of the subject of breeding places will disclose the fact that the taro-patches and rice fields are only partly responsible for the conditions here. I never in my life passed so uncomfortable a night as I did on these Islands seven miles away from the nearest taro patch or rice field. The source of the mosquitoes proved to be a rain water barrel and a tank for storing water in close proximity to the house. The places for the most part responsible for the abundance of this pest are pools, swampy places (such as are found in abandoned taro patches and rice fields) barrels, water tanks, wayside ditches, open sewers, cisterns, wells, fire-buckets, gutters, eaves and leaves that have become clogged, empty cans and broken bottles on rubbish heaps, post holes and other excavations left unfilled, and such vessels as flower vases in houses left for any time without emptying. Mosquitoes have been found breeding in tin cans filled with water and placed under the legs of a table as prevention against ants. I believe the many tubs, barrels, and vessels found about houses as containers of water in the outlying districts about Honolulu where city water is not supplied to be more productive of mosquitoes than all the taro patches about here."

METHODS OF FIGHTING MOSQUITOES.

The only efforts directed against mosquitoes here are an attempt to protect oneself from the adult by the screening of houses, the use of nets at night, and the burning in the rooms of tubachlor pyrethrum powder. These methods are more or less successful in obtaining individual relief but in no manner lessen the number or remove the source of the nuisance. The community as a whole receives no benefit because one man is fortunate enough to be able to screen his house. A few individuals here and there have directed their efforts against the larvae by the use of coal oil but this is of little importance when neighbor can breed enough in a neglected oil-tin or a tub under a water-tap to make it uncomfortable for the whole neighborhood. A real estate man cannot be forced to remove from his property a nuisance that unites it for residential purposes. A city cannot be forced to make the place more comfortable to the citizens and more attractive to the visitors but certainly the Board of Health has the power to promote the interest and welfare of his community to remove from his property a nuisance and, since we have the dreaded yellow fever, mosquito here, a constant source of danger to health.

In reviewing the life history of the mosquito it is evident that the effort to exterminate the pest must be directed against the breeding places. Let the war-cry be "No standing water." Overlook no breeding places, however, small, even to the empty tomato-can on the rubbish heap. The most effectual way to destroy a breeding place is to fill it up, the removing the place as a source of mosquitoes at once and for all time. The next best thing, providing the place is too large to fill or the material for filling is not at hand, is to drain it out. The larvae and eggs cannot stand thorough drying and in the future the place cannot act as a breeding place with the absence of water. If it is not feasible to either fill or drain the breeding place then two more methods remain: (1) the coal oil treatment on the surface or for any reason that cannot be done (a trough used for watering stock for example), (2) the introduction of fish known to be feeders on the young of mosquitoes.

The coal oil method, widely understood, consists of applying to the surface of water in the breeding places a sufficient amount of coal oil to spread evenly over the surface. The manner in which this is effective in destroying the young mosquitoes will be pointed out in the illustrations to follow. It is sufficient to remind you in this connection that the larvae are air-breathing and must come to the surface of the water to obtain the air. The oil in no manner affects the water for use where the water is drawn off from the bottom.

NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE MOSQUITO.

I consider the dragon-flies or "mosquito-hawks", as they are locally known, to be the most effectual enemy we have here of the mosquito. In searching the swampy places about Honolulu for the larvae of the mosquito it was not unusual to dip up

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THERAPION.** This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Rutan, Joubert, Vulpain, and others, combined all
the known remedies so sought after for tooth
and surpessor, and hitherto developed
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it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenicals &c., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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restlessness, and all nervous conditions of
the nervous system, overwork etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
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THERAPION is sold by the principal
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required and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
packing case by order of His Majesty's Hon.
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Out of six of the most popular beers sold in the Islands, the
Government Chemist has found in a recent examination that the
ONLY ONE PURE and FREE FROM PRESERVATIVE acids IS

PRIMO LAGER

If your local dealer does not carry it, send your order direct
to the HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., and it will
receive prompt attention.

WILL BEGIN WORK SOON

Something Tangible in the
Kohala-Hilo Rail-
way.

HILO, April 24.—Hilo will celebrate the
Fourth of July this year with a
program that should attract the biggest
crowd ever entertained in the city. The
great feature of the day will be the
breaking of ground for the Hilo-Ko-
hala railway.

At a mass meeting last Saturday
night the people of Hilo made Philip
Peck chairman of the Fourth of July
Committee on arrangements. In taking
his seat Mr. Peck made a short speech
in which he stated that the promoters
of that road had their affairs in such
shape as to justify the breaking of
ground on July 4th. This announce-
ment was greeted with an outburst of
prolonged applause. From that moment
the plans for celebrating went forward
with enthusiasm, and what might have
been an off year in Hilo will be one of
the most notable.

Mr. Peck went on to say, that the
money for constructing the road is in
order and that he goes to San Francisco
May 8 to close the deal that means the
construction of the road.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

P. Peck received a cablegram yes-
terday afternoon notifying him of the
serious illness of his brother at San
Francisco and telling him to come at
once. As a result Mr. Peck leaves to-
day for the Kinai.

It was Mr. Peck's intention to go to
San Francisco early in May on railroad
business and he said yesterday that his
going now would not affect this matter
except to expedite the closing of
the deal. He anticipates being away
not longer than a month or five weeks
and now expects to return with mat-
ters in shape to let contracts for grad-
ing—Tribune.

THE BANANA TRADE.

John Lycurgus, who succeeded Peter
Lea as a shipper of Island fruit, says
that he is willing to handle bananas
grown here provided he can make ar-
rangements with the producers for
handling all their fruit. He stepped
into the breach when there was no one
here to look after the products and he
is willing to continue under certain con-
ditions. He shipped about 800 bunches
by the S. S. Enterprise last week. Cap-
tain Matson expects to be here shortly
and will then make final arrange-
ments regarding carrying the fruit—
Herald.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

The crystal wedding anniversary of
Mr. and Mrs. Keith Forbes Mackie was
celebrated at their home on Pitman
street last Friday. In response to in-
vitations, the home was filled to over-
flowing with happy guests and host
and hostess were kept busy throughout the
evening looking after the comfort of
guests and receiving the hearty con-
gratulations that were poured in upon
them.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie were assisted in
receiving guests by Mrs. J. U. Smith,
Mrs. Mumby and Miss Carr—Tribune.

A SUNDAY SHAM BATTLE.

Company D will entertain the public
Sunday, May 10, with a sham battle
at Puna. The Hilo Railroad will give
an excursion over its lines that day
and everybody is invited to attend the
military maneuvers.

The increase in the receipts at the
Hilo Post office do not indicate that we
are going through a period of depression.

Maui wants to play a match game of
baseball with Hilo. It's time for Nigel
Jackson and Mr. Rowland to go into
conference.

The first active work to be done in
the Hilo labor world was begun at
Monday's labor meeting when a com-
mittee of three was appointed to wait
upon H. Hackfeld & Co. and the Hilo
Mercantile Co. for the purpose of inducing
them to use only citizen labor in
discharging vessels. A large number of
stevedores belong to the organization
and P. Hale, their leader, claims that
he can secure more than enough Amer-
ican labor to handle ship's cargoes in
this harbor—Tribune.

Dr. J. J. Grace received word Wednes-
day of the death of his father in New
Zealand. He left today by the Kihau
for New Zealand and will be gone prob-
ably two months.

James Gibb of Paauhau has under-
taken to furnish a number of tree ferns to
the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis. These Botanical Gardens are
the most famous in the United States.

Princeton May Visit Us.

It is probable that the gunboat
Princeton may shortly be a visitor in
Honolulu according to an item in the
Army and Navy Journal as follows:

"The Navy Department has at last
decided to order the Princeton home
for repairs and that vessel will soon
sail from the Asiatic station for the
Mare Island Navy Yard, where the
overhauling will be done. The Prince-
ton will be placed out of commission
as soon after her arrival at the Mare
Island as the usual inspections
are completed and repairs will go on
at once. The Cincinnati will prob-
ably be ordered to the Asiatic Station
in the course of the next few months."

A LAW WHICH PERMITS THE PACKING OF JURIES

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Governor Dole yesterday signed the
bills which are to be deposited in an
another box to be called the Grand Jury
Box, and the names of fifty persons
which are to be deposited in a third
box to be called the "Trial Jury Box."
From these two boxes the clerk is to
draw, at the direction and in the presence
of the Judge, names of persons to
serve as members of the Grand Jury
and of the Trial Jury panel respectively.

The signing of the bill may necessitate
the drawing of new juries for the
May term, as they have already
been summoned by Judge De Bolt and
Judge Robinson, under the old law.

The Governor recommends that the
appointment of jury commissioners be
placed with the Supreme Court Justices,
and his suggestion for an amendment
is taken to mean that he will extend
the present legislative session in
order that his recommendations may be
put into effect.

The following is the message sent to
the Legislature yesterday:

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE

I have approved the bill entitled "an
act providing for the drawing, summoning
and empaneling of grand and trial
juries."

There are however features of the bill
which, in my opinion, are against public
policy. I refer to the provisions for
the selection of jury lists and drawing
of juries. These, in brief, place the ap-
pointment of the two Jury Com-
missioners for each circuit in the discretion
of the Circuit Judges or Judge for such
circuit. The duty of such Commissioners
is to make a list of eligible persons
in each circuit who in their judg-
ment are suitable for jury duty. A
clerk of the Circuit Court at the direc-
tion and in the presence of the Circuit
Judge is to draw from a box containing
the names of such persons on separate
slips of paper, the names of fifty per-

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SUMNER TO HAVE HISTORIC CARGO

LEGISLATURE IS ON THE LAST DAY OF REGULAR SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

The United States transport Sumner, which is reported to have sailed a few days since from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, en route to New York via the Suez Canal, will probably carry from Manila to Spain one of the most historic, and at the same time, gaudy cargoes, ever consigned to the hold of an American ship. When the warship *Reina Christina*, flagship of Admiral Montojo, who was in command of the Spanish fleet sunk in Manila bay by Dewey on May 1, 1898, was floated on April 12, the skeletons of about eighty of her crew were found in the hulk. One skeleton is believed to have been that of an officer, as a sword was lying by its side. Capt. Couden, who was here about a year ago in command of an American warship, took charge of the remains and intended giving them an American naval funeral. The Spanish residents of Manila objected, and expressed a desire to have the skeletons shipped to Spain for interment. As the request will doubtless be granted, the transport Sumner may be assigned to the duty of conveying them to Spain as the vessel has to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar in order to cross the Atlantic to New York. If this program is carried out the remains will reach Cadiz in July.

Naval Titles Changed.

Saturday, April 25.
Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Ana-hola, at 3 p.m., no passengers.

A-H. S. S. Nevedan, Weeden, for Kauai, 5 p.m.

Monday, April 27.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Ana-hola, Kapaa, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kauai, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m. •♦•

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, Kona and Maui ports, per steamer Mauna Loa, April 24—From Kauai: F. H. Hayesden, Walter Hayesden, J. P. Mederos, Mrs. W. Ogg, D. B. Macomachie; from Kona: G. J. Campbell, W. A. Wall, wife and child, J. L. Kalaukau, Sydney Smith, J. Cooper, John Travis and wife, Mrs. J. Johnson, A. Cockburn, M. F. Scott, C. W. Ashford, from Maui ports: A. Enoe and wife, Ben Clarke, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mrs. Jas. Scott, R. B. Church, G. H. Paul, H. P. Baldwin, D. J. McKay, B. H. Smith, H. Kall, W. Mai, F. J. Lindemann, Leon Torbiller, Miss Dinah Kauhaa-na and 61 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Niihau, April 24—Mrs. W. R. Rice, Mrs. F. Rodrigues, Miss A. Rodrigues and 7 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 25—Col. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Samuel Parker, J. D. Moffat, A. C. Hoyt, Miss M. E. Hoyt, H. Salis, J. Watt, wife, child and maid, Miss Grace Burges, C. S. An, Dr. J. G. Grace, R. T. Guard, J. M. Coulson, J. Chalmers, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald, P. Peck, Miss Emilie Peck, Miss Mabel Peck, Miss C. G. Wight, Mrs. J. F. McKenzie, and child, Mrs. S. Pearson and child, P. F. Frear, R. W. Filler, A. Fernandez, Chang Ling, Lieut. L. Tyrol, F. J. Ravens.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Ahukini, April 25—Ruth Gleaner.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, April 26—Geo. Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, A. Jones, Dr. Say, H. A. Isenberg, F. H. Jordan, A. Fernandez, W. A. Brown, H. Hamano, P. Kao, Miss Kimo, C. H. Jeaff, F. J. Church, F. Carter, Kong Lin, C. H. W. Ahi, Ng Man, Miss Cremer, J. L. Hjorth, C. H. Sweetser, Mrs. Sweetser, Mrs. M. Poepoe, Mrs. A. Ohrtman, S. Yonoshima, Mrs. H. Hamano and 65 deck.

Per Claudine, from Kabulini, April 26—O. M. Atwood, Misses Macfarlane, (2), D. H. Case, T. Shins, L. Y. Atoma, Mrs. J. Kamamoto, Mr. Tilton and wife, Ah Look, Mrs. Sing You and two children, Mrs. C. Wah Tal, Miss V. Ellis, Y. Taka, J. K. Brown, C. S. Wright, H. Dinklage, V. Vidy, J. M. Vilas, Chas Gay, A. R. Hatfield, Mrs. J. H. Reist and child.

DUE TODAY.

B. cruiser Amphion, from Esquimalt, may arrive

B. torpedo Destroyer Sparrowhawk, from Esquimalt, due.

B. torpedo Destroyer Virago, from Esquimalt, due

S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago, Fanning, due early in morning

S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, due after noon.

DUE TOMORROW.

S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, due early in morning.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

H. B. M. cruiser Amphitrite, Windham, Hongkong, April 19.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Benjamin F. Packard, Am. sp., Allen, Norfolk, April 15.

Blakely, Am. schr., Bauman, Nitrate ports, April 20.

Clay Macfarlane Swed. ship, Westburg, Newcastle, April 23.

Janet Stanford, Am. bkt., Mallard.

April 19

Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, April 10.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., Nilson April 19.

Tropicana, Br. bk., Hutton, Nitrate ports, April 9.

A PAIN IN THE CHEST is nature's warning of a threatened attack of pneumonia. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain and another on the back between the shoulders. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

For all stages of the disease Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Sample

SCOTT & BOWME Chemists, 49 Pearl St., N. Y.

We find, on examining the records, that there were 190 sentenced, of which 26 only were sentenced to ban fine and imprisonment, while J. A. Cummings was the sole person who was sentenced to only a fine and who paid the same. "If it is right and just that J. A. Cummings should be reimbursed, then all who were imprisoned under sentence by the court martial have just claims for damages for having been imprisoned."

"It is not necessary that we should go into the details of the trials by court martial in 1898. It is recent history, and all are familiar with the facts."

"Your committee does not favor the proposition of reimbursing those who were sentenced by said court martial. We would say to those in the Senate who favor the proposition of reimbursing J. A. Cummings that the resolution is not in proper shape for appropriating money. It is a resolution addressed only to the Senate, who have no power to appropriate money without joint action by the House and Governor."

"We recommend that the resolution be laid on the table."

The report of the committee was adopted.

A recess was declared to allow the Senate to be photographed.

The adverse report of the Miscellaneous Committee on the fern and male bill was read. To be taken up with the bill.

The Public Expenditures Committee reported against the adoption of the House resolution providing that the Hawaiian silver plate be turned over to the two princesses. The committee cites the finding of two commissions, the evidence of A. S. Cleghorn and C. P. Isaacs, and quotations from the Polynesians as showing that the silver was presented to the state by Louis Napoleon, and not to the king. The committee finds also that the silver replaced by Kalakaua in Boston was bought by the government, and not from his private purse. The committee says that the silver "is legally and morally the property of the Territory of Hawaii," and recommends that the plate be placed in the Bishop Museum for safe keeping.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Governor's veto of the municipal bill was read and upon motion of Senator Brown action was deferred until today.

Senator Dickey introduced a bill remedying the defects in the jury law as pointed out by the Governor. Read for first time.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Isenberg band resolution.

THE LONG BILL.

Senator C. Brown moved that the Long bill be taken up. He said that as

the House bill providing for exemption of wages passed third reading 9 to 2, Kaohi and Kalauokalani voting in the negative.

CHINESE FUND AGAIN.

Senator Brown asked for a reconsideration of the Chinese Fund bill, and proposed an amendment providing that the Treasurer be requested to invest \$150,000 in the fire claims bonds. Senator Baldwin said that the government would have to sell the bonds below par.

McCandless offered an amendment to permit the Treasurer to sell the bonds at not less than par. Brown said that the bonds were not worth more than 83%.

The amendment carried for the investment of \$100,000 in bonds and to permit the Treasurer to resell them within five years.

The Puna Park bill passed second reading; also the House bill to provide against embezzlement.

Senator Baldwin offered a resolution for a new conference on the emergency bill, but he was ruled out of order.

On motion of Achi action on the Pauoa water and other vetoes was postponed until this afternoon.

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM plow machinery consisting of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, balance plow, heavy and medium cultivators, and harrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt marsh in California; but will finish the work in June and will be sold for half its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. 6452

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 20, 1900, made by Herbert C Austin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagor, to May T. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagor, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 207, pages 324 to 326, the mortgagor intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction by I. E. Ray at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above-said consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) Number 252, situated at the junction of Ponahawai and Pleasant streets, E. hoomaka ana ma ka huina alauini e holo ana lata e pili ana ma ka ponahawai, Ponahawai, Hem. 44° Kom. 215 Kap., alaia Hem. 35° 1/4 Hik. 153 Kap. e pili ana ma ka alaia o Ka-laau, alaia holai kai Ak. 44° Hik. 215 Kap., alaia Ak. 35° 1/4 Kom. 153 Kap., e pili ana ma alauini Pleasant a hiki, i kahi i hoomaka ana ma ka alaia Eko lu Hapana Eka, ol ai s emi mai pa, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 405, 406 and 407.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Ponahawai in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of said Royal Patent (Grant) No. 252 beginning at the East corner of Beckie Brewster's Lot, now owned by Herbert C Austin, and running:

1. S. 4° E. 46 1/4 feet along Front Street.

2. N. 70 1/4 E. 135.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.

3. N. 80° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.

4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the Northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 16-1000 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1758, L. C. A. 980, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amoy Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu in Liber 146, page 195-6.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a cottage on said premises insured for \$200.

Terms cash. United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, April 16, 1903.

MAY T. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2479

AMOY SILVA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 26, 1900, made by A. D. 1897, by Amoy Silva, wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagor, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said Honolulu, Mortgagor, (since deceased) and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 170, pages 294-7, I. W. O. Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25 day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above-said consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in said deed, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 405, 406 and 407.

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For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased.

The above sale has been postponed for two weeks, to Saturday, May 9th, 1903, at the same time and place.

442-542

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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